The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,359.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle	3
„ Cutwar	29	„ Negapatam	6
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	30	„ Coconada	10
„ Calicut	30	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Beypore	31	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	31	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Tuticorin	Nov. 1	„ Point Pedro	13
„ Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Monday, the 18th October, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	18	Leave Bussorah	5
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	23	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga	31	„ Muscat	13
	Nov.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Guadur	15
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	19
Arrive Bussorah	3	Arrives Bombay	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

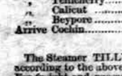
The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connexion with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.



ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

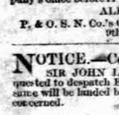
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Sunday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Monday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	Tuesday.
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Wednesday
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Thursday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	Friday.
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Ratnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 11th October, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. RANGOON, (1,776 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 15th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers, and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Stud, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ekram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.
5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation.
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare to any other mans.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c , of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Bosting Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & CO., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that this above Hotel has now been, OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the Station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class [illegible] is provided for the use of the [illegible] the short interval of [illegible] detached, and at some [illegible]

[illegible] CASH.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passenger and Home wear :—

Requirements.	
4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
4 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of October, instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if so determined, confirming the following Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 1st instant :—

"That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily."

"That Messrs. Mowjee Dadoba Dickson and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be, and they hereby are, appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), at a remuneration of Rs. 750 each."

"That the Liquidators be, and they hereby are, authorized to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X of 1866."

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED on the 28th and 29th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Esq., of Bombay, Solicitor, has CONTRACTED to SELL and CONVEY to RUGHOONATH CULLIANDASS, of Bombay, Merchant, all that piece or parcel of TOCCA GROUND or LAND, situate at Pareli Village, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 109 and 110, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 39, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the west by the properties of Mr. Dhuncoil and Moroba Luxoomonjee, on the north by the properties of the said Damodhur Kessowjee and Shimbhoo Kuneejee, and on the south by the Pareli Tank Road. Persons having claim thereto by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to the purchaser, at his shop in Lessee Hurjeevun's Buildings, in the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
28, APOLLO STREET.
Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

APPENDICES to HYMNS, ANCIENT and MODERN, may be had of Mr. Dowman, Clerk of the Cathedral, at 6 annas per copy. There are a few copies of a larger size at an increased rate.

The Cathedral Vestry, 13th October, 1869.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200. Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished. BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 2 0, and 25 .

PAREL.—Four BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 4 0.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 15 , 200, 2 0, 250, 300, 300, 380, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs 250 to 700. Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS PER S. S. BARODA.

Defoe's Works	Rs. 3 4
Greater Britain. By Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M. P.	3 12
New Americus. By William Hepworth Dixon	2 4
John Bright's Speeches, Cloth Edition	3 4
Nuttall's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary	1 10
Set Matthews. By Julian Hawthorne	1 4
Riverston. By Georgiana M. Craik	1 4
The Fair Carew; or, Husbands and Wives	1 4
The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous	1 4
Isabel. By Mary Howitt	1 4
The Secret Despatch. By James Grant	1 4
Miss Mayorbanks. By Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Mrs. Brown in the Highlands	0 12
Secrets of the Cloister	0 12
Held in Thrall. By Bracebridge Hemyng	0 12
Mackay's Outlines of Modern Geography	0 12
History of India. By Henry Morris	1 8
Outlines of the History of India	0 4
Notes on Strategy and Tactics. By Captain W. Maclan	1
Old Mechanical Saws. By S. W. Worcester	1 8
Principles and Practice of Engineering. By C. Bourne	3 12
Handbook of the Steam Engine. By J. Bourne, C. E.	6 12
History of the Microscope. By J. Hogg	1 12
Chemical Notes and Notes on Metals. By Dr. Wood	6 0
Annual of Scientific Discovery. By S. Kneeland	4 12
The Treasures of the Earth; or, Minerals and Metals	2 12
Handbook of Natural Philosophy. By George C. Foster, B.A.	3 12
Lessons in Elementary Chemistry. By H. E. Roscoe, B.A., F.R.S., F.C.S.	3 0
Phenomena and Laws of Heat. By M. Cazin	3 12
Elementary Conic Sections. By W. H. Besant, M.A.	3 0
Practical Treatise on the Strength and Stiffness of Timber	1 2
Do. on the construction of Oblique Bridges	4 8
Tables for Setting out Curves on Railways and other Public Works	3 12

NEW MUSIC.

Song—Dreams	1 8
„ The Daisy Valley	1 8
„ Xenia	2 0
„ The Wax-Work Show	2 0
„ We Two	2 0
„ Across the Sea	2 0
„ Alone	2 0
Quadrille—The Lady Clara	2 0
Waltz—The Mount Forrest Court	2 0
„ Adelina	2 0
„ The Waves	2 0
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	2 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Envelopes, Stamped, via Marseilles, per packet	0 12
Alphabetical Cardboard	2 0
Fresh consignment of colored Photographs of Actresses, price per copy	1 1

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th October, 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAY. J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings' Bank, and Public Debt Office, will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, being the DASARA HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, on account of the DASARA HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 10th October, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following IRON-WORK, and will be received up to the 21st October, 1869, only viz :—

About 144 tons of Wrought Iron Plate Girders for Floors and Roofs.
„ 12 „ of ordinary Corrugated Sheet Iron.
„ 40 „ of do. do. curved.
„ 8 „ of Iron Trusses, complete.
„ 5½ „ of Angle Iron, 1½ by 1½ by ¼.

Particulars can be had on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to

Captain G. SWETENHAM, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, Bolarum.

Bolarum, 20th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, from parties willing to undertake the Work of Converting the late Fort Office premises into a Warehouse for the Custom's Department at Bombay.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer,
Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 9th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Form of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E.,
Archt. Ex. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to MONDAY, the 18th instant, at one o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to supply a STEAMER, not under 800 tons, for one month certain, or such further period as she may be required for Government purposes; also a SAILING VESSEL of about 1,200 tons for a similar period—if being left optional with Government when their services are no longer required to discharge them at either of the Ports of Madras, Bombay, or Kurrachee.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut, and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the Tween decks as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey), and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessels should be made available if required; and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, and ready for final survey, the Steamer by the 29th instant, and the Sailing Vessel by the 4th proximo.

The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. ANGELL, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1869.

TIMBER SALE in NORTH CANARA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned TIMBER, the property of Government, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in December, 1870, at the Port of Carwar :—

	Teak best Southern.		Black-wood.		Jungle-wood.		Fire-wood.	Date of sale.
	Logs.	Cds.	Logs.	Cds.	Logs.	Cds.	Tons.	
Carwar	1061	1755	865	733	1	6	461	3rd Dec. 1869.

The whole will be arranged in convenient lots.

Terms.—On the day of the sale the buyer to deposit 15 per cent. of the purchase money.

The balance of sale price is due on or before the 1st March, 1870.

All the lots to be removed from the depot before the 1st April 1870.

Further particulars of Sale and Rules may be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Timber Depot, Carwar.

J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector of Canara.

Canara Collector's Office, Camp Belditrey, October, 1869.

Note.—There is steam communication with Carwar from Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST of the undermentioned persons, respectively, in certain parcels of Government Land with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at different places as shown below, seized under Distress Warrants for non-payment of the Revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, at noon on MONDAY the 8th November, 1869.

Parcel.	Collector's No.	Survey No.	Names.	Where Situated.	Square Yards.
1	2877	2804	Thucker Lada Kessow	5, Camatcepoora Street	192 1/9
1	2904	2814	Ditto Ditto	Duncan Road	141 6/9
1	3287	2871	Jullesee Shayaboo Chinchalloo	5, Camatcepoora Street	128 2/9
1	2346	1499	Abdool Cadervullud Mahomed Amin	Balloo Dr. Street	72 2/9
1	4803	4340	Mrs. D. Caves	13, Camatcepoora Street	60 2/9
1	1620	1222	Noochoo Scwoo Nurdoo	15, Camatcepoora Street	25
1	2440	1278	Hemoon Adum bin Abdool Rahimon	Khojia Street	426 6/9
1	1614	1085	Seeram Jayaing	Chinna Butcher Street	33 3/9
1	1614	2 1085	Nathoo Govind	Ditto	33 3/9
1	12	4646	Mahomed Cassum	Grant Road	2985
1	39	4610	Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed	Camatcepoora	56 6/9
1	152	4621	Memon Mahomed Cassim	Ditto	310 6/9
1	3359	2925	Hajee Alli Mahomed bin Ebrahim Dadoo	Ditto	41 2/9
1	3297	3882	Thucker Hurry Thackersey	Ditto	83 2/9
1	99	none	Mariambeebee, wife of Mahomed Ebrahim Dadoodin Nowrungay	Mahim	Forms Five hold
1	268	506	John Francis de Cruz	Mazagon	87 2/9

J. KING, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th October, 1869.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of the Estate of PRANJEEVUNDASS BHOOLBHOODASS.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining Assets of this Estate. Tenders may be sent in up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, for the whole or a portion of the Assets. Particulars may be learned on application to Mr. M. Rooman, at his Office in No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

M. ROONAN,
JOHN W. TEASDALE,
MADORAO MOROJEE,
Trustees.

Bombay, 8th October 1869.

MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE and SON'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DIVIDEND of (2) two per cent. will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, to CREDITORS on this Estate, whose CLAIMS have been ADJUSTED and ADMITTED.

Further notice is given to those Creditors who have not yet sent in their claims, and to those who have sent in their claims, but who have not applied for dividends already declared and due to them, that unless such claims are sent in, and the dividends applied for on or before the 15th November next, the amount of such dividends so due to them will be deposited with the High Court.

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bruce Lane, 8th October 1869.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the undermentioned properties at BROACH, viz. :—

A piece of LAND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 54,783 square yards, with the Cotton Ginning Manufactory, Dwelling Houses, Godowns, and Outhouses standing thereon, and all the Machinery, Tools, &c., thereto belonging.

A piece of CULTIVATED LAND known by the name of "Hukeemjee's Vuzeefa," situate at Vizulpore, measuring 36,322 square yards.

A piece of GARDEN GROUND situate at Vizulpore, measuring 4,655 square yards, with the Bungalow, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

A piece of GROUND situated in the Town, measuring 7,759 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon, known by the name of Minguel De Souza's Bungalow.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 807 square yards, with the Dwelling House standing thereon, now in the occupation of Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

A piece of GROUND situate in the Town, measuring 2,403 square yards, with the Dwelling House and Outhouses standing thereon, known as Ardaseer's house.

The REMAINDER of a LEASE of 99 years, dated 11th April in 7, of the garden called Begum Bagh, measuring 3,852 square yards, with the Dwelling House, Stable, and Outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SEASON 1869-70.

Patron.

His Excellency Sir SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I.

Vice Patrons.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD COUCH,
The Lord BISHOP of BOMBAY.

President.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice LLOYD,
The Hon'ble A. H. CAMPBELL.

Members of Committee.

C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S.,
R. A. Dalbas, Esq., LL.D.,
George Forgo, Esq.,
Rev. W. Maule,
M. Mull, Esq.,
W. Nicol, Esq.,
W. Paris, Esq.,
T. F. Punnett, Esq.,
A. Steinacker, Esq.

Treasurer.—H. E. Astley, Esq.

Joint Secretaries.

H. S. Bostock and A. Wake, Esqs.

Musical Directors.

A. Steinacker, Esq. (Honorary.)
Herr Schmuck.

Terms of Subscription.

Performing Members :
Rs. 20 per annum ..... Tickets transferable.
Ordinary Members :
Rs. 20 9 an. entitling the holder to one seat ... } Tickets not
Rs. 30 9 an. entitling the holder to three seats. } transferable.
Rs. 35 9 an. entitling the holder to four seats. }
Rs. 40 9 an. entitling the holder to four seats. }

Members who have signified their intention of subscribing will oblige by paying the amount due to the Treasurer.

Ladies and Gentlemen intending to subscribe are requested to be kind enough to send in their names without delay to the Honorary Secretaries.

H. S. BOSTOCK, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
A. WAKE, }

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO. Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the public; Ladies especially will find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Establishment particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *materiel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant, due notice of which will appear.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country, the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be despatched if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicrubici) ..... 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable instit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE inquiries for Back Bays, Colabas, and Mazagonsat Rs. 600, 1,795, and 1,340, respectively, for time. Bank of Bombay, 2nd issues, were sold at Rs. 20 per cent. premium. Market closed firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	110
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1650
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	618½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rs. Issue	200
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
20,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	203
37,500	250	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1750
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 20	Elphinstone Land	1020
16,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	297
2,500	5,000	4,125	Nil	Mazagon Land	1280
5,000	2,000	1,4 00	Nil	Port Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,325
200	2,000	1,400	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	2,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	370
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,675
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
400	1,800	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	5,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,275
200	6,000	all	200 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,225
1000	2,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,500	1,000	50	...	Mofus. Press & C. Co.	280
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
225	2,000	25	300 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	418.3.5	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	228
...	£2	109 1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 1	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£10.	1,004	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£12	206.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	198

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	870
500	2,500	all	90 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,500
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,500
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1245
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	760
500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Memaines' B'd'g's Co.	35
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	280

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
25	13½	...	Do. China
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kng
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	...	Mar. '69	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	65	May '67	Royal Bank
1200	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial

51				
5½				
6				
15				
5				
15 –16				
6				
12				
8				

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	580
3,750	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	160
3,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 5 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	224

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th October, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	30,129	3	5
Merchandize	66,332	1	5
Back Bay Earth Trains	403	12	0
Electric Telegraph	545	5	0
Total Rs.	97,410	5	10

Corresponding week in October, 1868.

Open 307½ Miles.			
Coaching	43,983	12	1
Merchandize	25,887	4	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,354	3	6
Electric Telegraph	353	12	0
Total Rs.	71,579	0	3
Increase	25,831	5	7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, from Poona.
Brock, Captain, the Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Cannanore.
Drummler, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Poona.
Jones, Lieutenant Colonel, Cantonment Magistrate, (Secundrabad,) from Secundrabad.
Stewart, Captain, 8th Bengal Native Infantry, on leave, from Jhansie.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Stanley, Colonel, Infantry, on leave, to Poona.
Dunbeney, Lieutenant, 35th Regiment, to rejoin, to Peshawur.
Stock, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 21st Regiment N. I., or M. B., on leave, to Bhoawul.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 12th October, 1869.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 351, 12th May 1869, Captain J. H. Fawcett, Acting Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is posted to the Sind Division of the Army, and is directed to proceed to join by the first opportunity.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 9th October 1869 :—

Major-General T. Tapp, C.B., Commanding Northern Division of the Army.
Major J. F. Chapman, Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	No ship loading.
	Seeds	"
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. "
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. "
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d. "
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Rice	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Howden	Bell	Cardiff, July 7.
	Elizabeth Henderson	Gibb	Bangkok, July 25.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Sea Bird, to Calcutta via Tuticorin.
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.]

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 16th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the p stage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	,, 16	Saturday	Nov. 27
,,	,, 23	,,	Dec. 4
,,	,, 30	,,	,, 11
,,	Nov. 6	,,	,, 18
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 20		

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Oct. 15	Friday	Nov. 28
,,	,, 29	,,	Dec. 10
,,	Nov. 12		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

6th November. | 4th December.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows :—

November 5th. | December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Oct. 16th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Oct. 15th.	9 A.M	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,,	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice :—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 (noon) to 5 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLE—October 6th, at Moorshedabad, the wife of W. B Buckle, Esq., C.S., of son.
FERGUSSON—October 6th, at Tittaghur, the wife of Robert Fergusson, Esq., Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank, Madras, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCALLAN—CLINGER—October 2nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. B. Atlay, Terence Ralph, son of the late Francis Scallan, of Dublin, to Jane Temperance, younger daughter of the late John Edwin Clinger.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

POWELL—October 5th, at Madras, Mr. W. Powell, aged 29 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—October 3rd, at Jeypore, Rajpootana, the wife of Mr. William Howard, of a son.
ANDERSON—October 4th, at Attock, the wife of Captain P. C. Anderson, R.A., of a son.
LOW—October 1st, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Irvine Low, Esq., Captain, Cadre 5th European Light Cavalry, of a son.
THOMPSON—October 2nd at Kussowlie the wife of Superintending Staff Surgeon Major Thompson, of a daughter.
WILLES—October 9th, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Willes, Bengal Staff Corps, and Commissary General, of a son.

DEATHS.

BELL—October 2nd, at Camp Bara, near Peshawur, of cholera, A. Bell, Esq., Surgeon, 36th Regiment.
KINLOCH—October 4th, at Dinapore, Hugh, infant son of Alexander A. A. Kinloch, Esq., Rifle Brigade.
RAVENHILL—October 5th, at Meerut, Alice Edith, aged 8 months, the infant child of Captain Ravenhill, R. H. A.

Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.
Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.
"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

NOTICE.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

REVERTING to the Deficit Despatch addressed to the Secretary of State we are struck by the example it affords of a common failing in private as well as in public life. The spendthrift, as a rule, always over-estimates his revenue and under-estimates his expenditure, while he is certain to forget some of his liabilities. He takes what is called a sanguine view, which may be constitutional, an affair of temperament, only to be checked by severe training; or he may yield to the temptation of making things pleasant—a failing which, unless aided by happy accidents, is certain to result in mischief. Now, it is pretty plain that the Supreme Government, in framing the Budget, acts upon the spendthrift's plan. As a rule the probable expenditure is under-estimated, and, in some instances, liabilities already incurred are omitted; while the revenue is over-estimated, and from this double action huge deficits are obtained, just as certainly as if the object were to produce them. A Finance Minister may be of a sanguine temperament and allow it to influence his financial calculations, or he may dread the effects on public confidence of a full exposition, or he may, of set purpose, make things look sound and healthy when they are rotten and diseased. Now a Finance Minister should be a bold, perhaps an audacious man, not afraid to quit beaten tracks, not dismayed by menaced disaster. But he should never permit the hopeful side of his mind to gain the mastery, unless his cheerful conclusions are the fruit of clear insight. His golden rule should be to see things as they are, and then to over-estimate his expenditure, under-estimate his income, and take the worst view, compatible with reason, of his probable liabilities.

The Finance Ministers of India do not appear to have acted on the principle we have described. Since the Budget system was introduced the accounts have only exhibited a surplus *twice*; but in each case it accrued from causes the influence of which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed. There is not, consequently, a single year in which the Government has so managed its affairs, as to produce an equilibrium, much less a surplus. Now, these constantly recurring phenomena must have their source in some constantly operating cause or causes, and one of those causes we believe to be the practice of over-estimating revenue and under-estimating expenditure. There are other causes, some inherent in the Budget system as applied to our centralized finances, but the cause we have pointed out is one which alone would make the Budget system a failure.

Take the facts as set forth in the despatch to the Secretary of State. What do we find? In the Land Revenue the decrease is attributed to the adversity of the season—"we failed to appreciate the extent of the calamity that had visited the country." Considering what painful knowledge Government has had of the uncertainty of Indian seasons, ought such a failure ever to be made? The decrease in the Assessed Taxes is ascribed to another error of judgment —"we did not provide sufficiently for the effect of releasing from assessment all incomes not amounting to £50 a year." In the Regular Estimate the blunder in the Budget was corrected partly, but that was the fruit of experience, not foresight. In estimating the produce of the Salt-tax the Government "overlooked" an important fact, and took credit for more than they got by upwards of £400,000. Here, again, experience stepped in at a later period and brought down the Regular Estimate to a point about two lakhs short of the actual yield. The yield of opium was under-estimated in the Budget, but over-estimated to a very large amount in the Regular. The failure here "was due to a mistake which ought not to have been made." The Stamp Revenue was over-estimated by about £65,000. The comment on this fact in the despatch is characteristic. "It was not possible to estimate very accurately the effect of Act XXVI. of 1867. That there should be a variation from the estimate of £65,829 is not surprising." Surely. But ought not the financier, who knew he was dealing with an uncertainty, to have taken the lowest estimate he could frame, and have deducted something even from that? No harm comes from getting more money than you expected; much harm arises from getting less, because Governments will spend up to the limit of what they are pleased to think their revenue will be. The principle of taking a sanguine view decided the estimate of receipts under the head of Public Works, and the difference between the estimate and the yield was proportionate.

As we found the word "decrease" under the head of many items of receipts, so we shall find the word "increase" under the head of charges. Interest of all kinds is "larger than was expected." The increase in allowances, refunds, &c., arose because "no provision" was made for refunds of assessed taxes, and "insufficient provision" for refunds and drawbacks generally. In Land Revenue charges the increase is due "to the improvement in the pay of ministerial officers, and in the acting allowances of the Civil Service, having proved more costly than was expected." The decrease in Salt and Opium charges is "less than was expected," important facts having been "overlooked." The full savings from the Police administration, assumed in the Regular Estimate, were not realized. Passing over other paragraphs, we come to that headed Public Works, where a most flagrant instance of a defective estimate and an unauthorized expenditure combining to produce an "enormous increase" of charge. The reader has now before him ample details to show the working of the false principle on which we have ventured to comment. We repeat that no Budget can balance, much less show a surplus, which is framed on the plan of almost invariably under-estimating expenditure and over-estimating revenue.

It is of course impossible to say whether the Government has at length broken through a bad custom and entered on a sounder method. But we observe, with some satisfaction, constantly recurring apologies for fixing the estimates of receipt at a lower figure than before. This is a good sign. The Land Revenue estimate is in excess of any preceding revenue from that source. It is made with misgiving. "Were we making our estimate for the first time we should certainly assess our anticipation lower." Note is taken of "late, we may even say present prostration," and it is inferred that recovery must be gradual. Then it is deprecatingly said, "We much fear that the reduction we have made is only too moderate." So, in the case of Assessed Taxes and Customs—the same strain of apologetic justification runs through the paragraphs. Counter influences are fairly stated, but the reader sees that the calculator is bent on fixing his estimate as high as he dare fix it in the presence of an uncertain future. In determining the yield of Salt and Opium Government has taken the "highest safe estimate," and we note with satisfaction that the estimate is below the average, and that temptation to place it higher is resisted. There can be no doubt that the true principle is to give more than due weight to existing causes which, to an unknown extent, will reduce the probable yield. We need not go through the reduction of charges, because the great prospective saving is in the Public Works. Under several heads, indeed, it has been found necessary to increase the Budget Estimate by the addition of items omitted when it was framed!

The general point for which we have been contending is sufficiently illustrated by the facts we have cited, and by the master fact that since the Budget system was instituted there has never been a real surplus the fruit of sound measures and sagacious calculation. As we have said there are other causes for perpetual deficit —the centralized system being one of the first magnitude—but whether that system be maintained or amended, the plan we have insisted on would be equally imperative if the finances of India are to be set upon a solid basis. The Government must limit its expenditure to its means, and not permit charges to grow up which are beyond those means. It must cure itself of the progress mania, and resolutely refuse to try the ruinous experiment of crowding the work of five years into one. If a surplus of a million or half a million is to be obtained, it must be obtained by reducing expenditure and not by increasing taxation. If care be not taken the tax-gatherer will soon drive the English out of India, by making it not pay to stay here.

WE now have the official communication which authoritatively announces that there will be no Durbar at Agra, and we learn by telegraph that the substitute is to be a camp at Meean Meer. We still hope that the Prince will not come and that even this display will not be needed, as it would be a prodigal waste under the circumstances. Be that as it may. What we want to point out is that the reasons for not holding a Durbar at Agra apply with equal force to the relief of native troops belonging to this Presidency. The Durbar is not to be held first, among other reasons, because no considerable decrease in the price of food, in Rajpootana, is anticipated until after the spring harvest has been gathered; and secondly, because carriage is already dearer than is usual, and the transport of grain to Rajpootana will occupy a large number of the few cattle which remain in the country. If good against the Durbar, why not against the proposed reliefs? Couple the statements of Mr. Aitchison with those sent by Colonel Keatinge to the Chamber of Commerce and say whether it is a wise thing to march troops through these suffering districts until they have recovered from their manifold afflictions? Surely the military reasons might give way, for once, to what we may call reasons of State—involving the saving of money to the Treasury and the saving of the troops and people from needless suffering.

GENERAL BEATSON is stated to have quite recovered from his late illness, and to have resumed his duties.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. J. PELLY, Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to Europe from 8th November next.

THE Garrow lads, says the "Pioneer," have a good way of getting rid of an obnoxious schoolmaster. According to the "Bungudoot," they recently killed and *devoured* their pedagogue.

THE furlough to Europe granted on the 30th June last to Lieutenant E. Mockler, Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, has been under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT A. HARDEN, Bengal Infantry General List, and 1st Wing Subaltern 22nd Regiment Punjab Native Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON P. W. COCKELL, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 14 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

SURGEON T. MILLER, M. D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in December next, under rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D., Secretary Inspector General Medical Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN J. R. STRUTT, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in November next, under rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. WELDON, Madras Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Subaltern 3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

THE "Ubula Bandhub," or the "Woman's Friend," sees the greatest possible danger in Lady Mayo's dancing with Native Chiefs, and hopes she will not do so again; "for if she does, then all the Rajahs and Chieftains in the country will in turn give invitations to balls, and there will be much waste of money."

SOME interruption of traffic is stated by the "Pioneer" to have taken place on the new line of railway lately opened from Umballa to Loodianah. The rains are said to have undermined the sleepers at certain points to such an extent that the trains could not be run with safety. The damage will soon be repaired.

A PENANG paper of the 16th ultimo says—"The Legislative Council voted twenty thousand dollars to pay for the expenses consequent on the reception of His Royal Highness. Out of that sum we hear that three thousand dollars only is to be allowed to Penang. The Penang people are not what we take them for, if they do not refuse such a paltry sum."

DR. FAYRER, well-known for his experiments in the use of antidotes to snake poison, tells an amusing story. A harmless snake bit a man in the dark. He was brought to hospital in a dying state from mental prostration. Fortunately his friends had brought the snake in a bottle. On explaining to the man and his friends that it was harmless, and with some difficulty making them believe it, the symptoms of poisoning rapidly disappeared, and in a few hours the man left the hospital as well as ever he was in his life.

REFERRING to what Lord Mayo and Mr. Strachey have done in reference to the deficit, the "Pioneer" "lays it on thickly." "If Lord Mayo had been king of Italy eight years ago, or Victor Emmanuel had had Mr. Strachey for his Minister, how different," exclaims our contemporary, in a rare humour for laudation, "how different might have been the position of that peninsula." What the "Pioneer" fears is that the Home Government may fail to do its part well. On this point it says—"We know one appointment, a very unostentatious one, though held by a man of very influential connections, connected with Indian expenditure at home, which good judges would prefer to £10,000 a year." Name, name!

THE death of Mahomed Azim Khan, if it has really happened, is an important event to the Afghans. It was he, as our readers are aware, whom Shere Ali Khan supplanted on the *guddee* of Cabul. As Ameer he was an example of the worst class of Afghan rulers—cruel, tyrannical, and licentious. There was no love lost between him and his subjects, and no grief shown when he was obliged to flee from his capital. Since that event his life has been chequered and miserable. Along with the young, able, and active Abdool Rahman Khan, his nephew, who had established a quasi-independent rule in Afghan-Turkistan, which disappeared when Shere Ali became Ameer, he did what he could to regain what he had lost, but only experienced bitter misfortune. Poor, exiled, and hunted down, he and his companion became suppliants for protection in every neighbouring country, and suffered the treatment proverbially shown to poor relations who come to beg. Southern Turkistan offered them no refuge, and a visit was paid to India, but getting wind there of certain troublesome conditions they would be asked to submit to if they wanted the protection of the British Government, they left the country suddenly, and paid a visit to the holy Akboond of Swat. Thence they went to Persia, where they expected probably to find a ruler disposed to encourage them secretly to injure a common rival, but all they got was a pecuniary allowance and an intimation that their future movements were to depend on the will of the Shah. At one time, also, we should add, an effort was made by Abdool Rahman Khan to interest the Russians in their favour, but of course without success. It was in Persia, according to the report in another column, that Mahomed Azim died, and the news must have afforded a grim satisfaction to Shere Ali, who will no longer have any need to trouble himself about the designs and whereabouts of his deposed rival, or to scold and punish his servants for failing to catch him. Two sons of Mahomed Azim have made abortive attempts lately, in Southern Turkistan, to win back a little of what their father lost, but they have not as yet shown any special ability or become popular and powerful leaders.

THE PROPOSED DURBAR.

THE determination of the Government of India abandoning the proposal to hold a durbar at Agra in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh has been officially announced in a communication addressed by Mr. C. U. Aitchison, officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to Mr. R. Simson, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, as follows :—

Simla, the 2nd October 1869.

SIR,—I am now directed to communicate to you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council on the subject of the durbar which His Excellency had intended to have held at Agra in January next, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

From the communication lately made by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Government of India, it appears that, although from the recent copious rain-fall and the prospect of a good harvest in Rajpootana and the districts round Agra, the prices of grain have sensibly fallen; nevertheless, from the exhaustion of the stocks, and the demand for seed grain which will probably arise in October, His Honor and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana do not seem to anticipate any very considerable decrease in the price of the food of the people until after the spring harvest has been gathered.

Carriage also is already dearer than in ordinary years, and His Excellency in Council is informed that, for the few next months, transport of grain to Rajpootana will occupy a large number of the few cattle which remain in the country.

Several of the chiefs whom His Excellency in Council would have desired to invite to Agra have suffered severely in revenue, and could not without possible inconvenience incur the heavy expenses inseparable from a long journey and presence at Agra, with such attendance and following as befits their dignity and rank.

Considering therefore that, under present circumstances, any large gathering of native princes and British troops at Agra must inevitably retard that recovery from the late severe distress which is so ardently looked for; that the large requirements of carriage by the commissariat would check the transport of food to the still suffering districts in Rajpootana; considering also the distance from Agra at which many of the chiefs reside, and the risk attending the assembling of a large concourse of native followers predisposed to disease by insufficient and bad food, His Excellency in Council has with much regret come to the decision that it would be impossible to carry out his intention of inviting the chiefs and princes of India to meet His Royal Highness in durbar at Agra, without prolonging the suffering which the late scarcity has occasioned, and which His Excellency in Council has so deeply deplored.—I have, &c.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 11TH OCTOBER.

The water in the Bitter Lakes reached the level required to permit the passage of a steamer, with M. de Lesseps on board, throughout the length of the Suez Canal on the 9th instant.

There has been a great conflagration in Bordeaux harbour, resulting in twenty ships being burnt.

It is asserted that the differences between the Khedive and the Sultan are almost arranged.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

PROPOSED CAMP IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

UMBALLA, 12TH OCT., 12-25 P. M.

The *Mofussilite* confidently states that there will be a camp at Meean Meer, near Lahore, in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, during the first week in February.

The following regiments and batteries will be present :—

Five Batteries of Artillery.
Two European Regiments of Cavalry.
Two Native ,, ,, ,,
Three European ,, ,, Infantry.
Two ,, ,, ,, ,,

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE KUSHBEGI'S TROOPS BY THE RUSSIANS.

The *Mofussilite* announces, on what it considers excellent authority, that an engagement has taken place between the Russians and the troops of the Kushbegi on the frontier at Kashgar. The Kushbegi's troops were worsted. The road between Kashgar and the Russian territory is closed.

DEATH OF MAHOMED AZIM KHAN.

ALLAHABAD, 13TH OCT., 12-30 P.M.

The *Pioneer* states that Azim Khan died at Shahrood, midway between Meshed and Teheran, on the 6th October.

BOMBAY.

MATHERAN.—The total fall of rain at Matheran up to 30th September last was 365 inches and 87 cents.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Kurrachee, per s. s. Amberwitch, to-day at 2 P.M.

THE s. s. LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewitt, arrived yesterday from Cochin with the following passengers :—Captain Brock, 1st Royals, Mr. Lang, Mr. Greenback, and Mrs. Harrison.

DUSSERAH HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Dusserah holiday public

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th, 2-50 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Late t dates from Great Britain via Turkey 24th September, 4 P.M., via Russia 11th October, 12-30 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 13th, 9-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light easterly, thermometer 80, barometer 30·03.

CANNANORE, 13th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·955.

TUTICORIN, 13th, 10-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·92.

VINGORLA, 13th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 87.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 1st, 7th, 8th and 11th October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 35	0 5
„ Calcutta	15 16	0 22
„ Madras	3 57	2 15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormusjee, from London.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE price of grain is still, if anything, rising; but we are assured that this is due not to the crops having been spoiled, but to the wet weather not permitting the ripe grain to be threshed out.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 11.

THE khurreef crop in the Meerut district is everywhere luxuriant. The recent rains have saved it. Loonsts are still hovering about, but not in such numbers as to cause alarm. Prices in the bazaar, however, are still as high as they were during the continued drought.—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT MARITIME CASE.

ON Monday, at the Justice of Peace Court, Glasgow—before Messrs. Walter Paterson and William Smith, jun. (Mr. George Gray, assessor)—John Baker summoned Mr. John Hugh Watt, owner of the ship Burmah, of Glasgow, for the sum of £31, for wages, &c., under the following circumstances:—The Burmah sailed from London about the 2nd August 1867, under an agreement with seamen in the usual form prescribed by the Merchant Shipping Act. The voyage described in the agreement was "from London to Bombay, and any other port or ports in India, and—or China, and—or Australia, and—or New Zealand, and—or Pacific, and—or Atlantic Ocean, and—or West Indies, and—or America, and—or voyage to and from as legal freight may offer, then to a port for orders, and to the Continent of Europe if required, and back to the final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, the voyage not to exceed two years." It appeared that when the Burmah arrived at Bombay freights and wages had risen in consequence of the Abyssinian War, and the captain chartered the ship to the Indian Government as a transport ship for war supplies for Annesley Bay, on the coast of Africa, and that he had received some £8,000 under the charter. The purser and the other seamen refused to sail to Annesley Bay—1st, because that voyage was not embraced in the original agreement; 2nd, because it was an unhealthy climate; and 3rd, that they would be liable to the subjection of martial law in a Government chartered ship; but chiefly because the current rate of wages from Bombay to Annesley Bay was from £1 to £2 in advance of the wages from London to Bombay. The purser alleged that the original agreement had been broken by deviation, and a new agreement had been entered into between him and the crew and the master, whereby he was entitled to the sum of £31 concluded for, including his expenses to Rotterdam, and thence to London. The case occupied nearly four hours. The Court decided in favour of the purser to the extent of paying him the difference of wages betwixt Bombay and Annesley Bay and back to Bombay, together with his expenses to Rotterdam and homewards.—*Weekly Scotsman*, Sept. 11.

SIMLA ARCHERY SOCIETY.

THIS society was formed at the commencement of the present season, and has been well supported by the ladies. Its energetic secretary and the committee have placed the society on a satisfactory and permanent footing, and it will, we suppose, now annually continue its meetings. Five prize meetings have taken place this season—the last, after several postponements took place on Thursday afternoon (Sept. 30) at Annandale.

Two prizes, presented by the Maharajah of Jeypore, were competed for, by both members and non-members, on the following terms:—

1st Jeypore Prize.—The score of the day of each competitor to be divided by the number of her hits in the white ring, the highest result being declared the winner.

2nd Jeypore Prize.—For the greatest number of golds.

Two other prizes, presented by the Simla Cricket Club, were also competed for on the following terms:—

1st Cricket Club Prize.—For the highest score of the day in the 1st class.

2nd Cricket Club Prize.—For the highest score of the day in the 2nd class.

Two targets, 50 yards, 9 rounds of four arrows each.

The first Jeypore prize consisted of a dark blue enamelled locket set with diamonds, and was won by Mrs. D. Campbell with a score of 70.

The second Jeypore prize consisted of a pair of plain gold earrings and brooch, and was won by Miss Beatson for the greatest number of hits in the gold ring.

The first cricket prize was a turquoise blue enamelled locket, set with pearls, and was won by Mrs. Batten with a score of 95, the highest score of the day. Mrs. Batten had the choice of this or the 2nd Jeypore prize, as she got the greatest number of golds as well as the highest score, but she chose the 1st cricket prize and the other fell to Miss Beatson.

The second cricket prize was a pearl brooch, and was won by Mrs. Jenkins with a score of 51, the highest of the second class of shooters.

The reason Mrs. Campbell won the first Jeypore prize was the peculiar method adopted of handicapping, viz., dividing the score by the number of whites. Mrs. Campbell was fortunate enough not to hit the white ring once, and hence her score was, strictly speaking, 70, divided by zero or infinitely large.

Others who were not such good shots as Mrs. Campbell were unlucky enough to hit the white occasionally, so that instead of the weaker shots being assisted by this method of handicapping, they were put at a great disadvantage! Those who devised this novel method of handicapping deserve a prize for their ingenuity, but it would hardly answer on the turf to put the heaviest weight on the slowest horses.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the following season prizes were awarded:—

1st Prize.—To Mrs. Wilmot for the highest average as per society's rules. This lady had also the greatest number of hits throughout the season. In golds Mrs. Wilmot and Mrs. Jenkins are ties.

2nd Season Prize.—To Mrs. Jenkins for golds. This lady also stands second for the greatest number of hits.

3rd Season Prize.—To Mrs. Ross for hits.—*Indian Army Gazette* (Simla.)

AN uproarious meeting of Glasgow Spiritualists was held on Monday night in the Wellington Rooms. Mr. George Duncan was the operating medium, and after several forms were smashed and the operating table broken in pieces, a "seance" was entered upon. "A low sweet song" having been suggested to entice the spirits, "Yes banks and braes" and "Auld lang syne" were sung by the audience, who then had the gratification of seeing the table—which had been mended by tape and string—rise and fall at the bidding of the medium. The audience unfortunately were still sceptical, and amid much uproar—in which a suggestion was made that the admission money should be "melted in spirits"—the proceedings came to a close.—*Daily News*, Sept. 15.

WHY not? There is nothing like utility, and we have to describe an invention of amazing value. It is a patent registered by a worthy hatter of the good old town of Yvetot. Beranger has a famous poem in praise of the King of Yvetot, and this ingenious hatter if he should succeed in his scheme will render the town of his birth if possible still more immortal. Beranger may be said to have crowned the King of Yvetot with a cotton nightcap. The inventive hatter has imagined for mankind a crown of fire. He has patented a hat in which a lantern is to be fixed. The wearer of it will be saved from the risk of being run over at night; he will enjoy the advantage of having a light to his footsteps; and, finally, he may save the public some expense in the lighting of streets. Our great thoroughfares traversed by crowds carrying the new hat will seem as if lit by glow-worms and fireflies. Our streets will become all glorious with the hats of innumerable passengers. There is a good time coming.—*Daily News.*

A DREADFUL CALAMITY!

(Sindian.)

IT has been brought to our notice that several ladies are complaining most bitterly that, owing to the falling of grease from the very common candles used at the Frere Hall on the occasions of penny readings, concerts, &c. being given, their dresses are quite unfit for further wear. This is a serious matter, and one that deserves prompt attention; for, although it is not possible always to procure wax candles, it is possible that some alteration can be made to the lamps so as to prevent grease from dropping down. That there is foundation for the complaint, was evident to the most casual observer on Wednesday last, for the space immediately under the centre chandelier was carefully avoided, although tickets for the chairs thereunder placed were duly sold.

THE "FLOOD" AT KURRACHEE.

(*Our Paper*, Oct. 8.)

THERE was during the last few days not a little commotion amongst the community here, owing to a prophesy which came into existence somehow or other, and which foretold that a mighty cyclone would visit and overflood Kurrachee on the 5th instant. On the morning of that day people rose from their beds earlier than usual—in fact many did not have a wink of sleep the night previous—and awaited the anticipated storm, rain, and hailstones! Late in the day a rumour gained currency that only four feet of the Munora flag staff could be seen; that the fort there had been submerged under water, and that the floods were making their way very rapidly towards the town and cantonment. Dread of the floods must have also been entertained at Munora, for a few members of the office establishments there made their way to camp. The relatives of some of the inhabitants of the Mauritius and the Isle of France went into deep mourning, and consequently the value of crape was at a premium in the market! Happy is the thought that the deluge has subsided, and that the dove messenger which was despatched from the Ark, has returned with an olive leaf!!

THE DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS AT HILL STATIONS.

IT is apprehended that the late order of Government—granting the right to gratuitous attendance by the medical men in charge of hill stations to all military and ecclesiastical officers and their families who would be entitled to such aid in the plains—will have the effect of rendering those appointments valueless in a pecuniary point of view, and consequently of making them no longer objects of desire to the more skilful and eminent of the profession. This result would be especially awkward at a sanatarium. The noise which the gaieties of Simla or Mussoorie make in the Indian world, might lead one to forget the terrible amount of pain and sickness concentrated there. Of course the residence for two hot seasons in a cool climate, and amid beautiful scenery, is an attraction which has a certain money value. But against this must be set the excessively hard work. At Simla or Mussoorie the medical officers have to spend from eight to ten hours a day in the saddle and after that the tenure of their night's rest is very precarious. They must maintain a considerable stud of horses in hard-working condition, at places where their keep is exceptionally expensive, and they must live in a central position, where house rent is naturally the highest. Under these circumstances, the reduction of medical fees by perhaps 30 or 40 per cent. altogether alters the aspect of a hill appointment. It may be doubted whether able and popular doctors will be very anxious to work hard and lose money even in a fine climate: and the intended kindness of Government may prove of doubtful benefit to patients. The remedy seems to be that Government should increase the pay of medical officers in charge of hill stations. In the present emergency one is almost ashamed to advocate any change involving expense. But financial crisis or not, to buy a thing one must pay its price, and high medical skill and zealous attention will hardly be secured by the pittance which even ignorance and indifference can obtain anywhere.—*Pioneer.*

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

A GREAT deal too much has been made about the recent differences which have taken place between Persia and Turkey regarding the boundary near Bayazeed. The truth is the two Governments have never had a good understanding on this matter. Every now and then a hot-headed Governor on one side or the other takes the law into his own hands, marches troops to the scene, and occupies some place which the opposite party declares to belong to itself only. The good offices of the neutral powers are invoked, and diplomacy has hitherto always effected a temporary truce. The facts of the case are these. At the foot and on the Persian side of the Pass, dividing the Shah's territories from those of the Porte, on the main road between Erzeroum and Tabreez, lies the Kazlee Ghiol Valley, which is the bone of contention. Notwithstanding the repeated protests of the Ministry at Constantinople, the Persians have of late years erected certain buildings on the disputed ground. In the spring of this year these buildings were destroyed by Jellalee Khoords, subjects of the Shah. The Turkish Government, relying on the treaty of Erzeroum, which provides that the *status quo* shall be preserved in all disputed districts until final delimitation of the frontier line, and maintaining that the buildings should never have been constructed at all, intimated its intention to oppose by force, if needful, their re-construction. Meanwhile the Shah urged on the re-building, and when matters began to look serious His Majesty summoned a conference, consisting of his own Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Persian Ambassador at the Porte, who happened to be at Teheran on leave of absence, and the English and Russian Ministers, as representatives of the Governments which had brought about the treaty of Erzeroum. The Shah contended that the Turkish Government should not take independent action in any matter relating to the border, or that if it would not be guided by friendly counsel, it should declare its intentions openly. The Turkish Minister on the other hand desired that no buildings should be erected pending negotiations, and that those which had been restored should be demolished, until some mutual agreement had been come to. This proposal was eventually accepted by the Shah. So affairs stood until July or August last when the Pasha of Bayazeed, purely on his own responsibility, occupied part of the Kazlee Ghiol Valley, forcing the Persian troops, as he advanced, to retire. On the news of his proceedings being received at Teheran, there was the usual bluster about the necessity for immediate war, followed, as usual, by a reference to the British Legation for advice. Mr. Ronald Thomson, who represents British interests in the absence of Mr. Alison, at once telegraphed to Mr. Elliot at Constantinople, and was assured in reply that the Local Governor had no countenance or instructions from head-quarters for what he had done, and that if it proved that he had been disobedient to orders he should be severely dealt with. A convention has since been concluded, in which both Governments have undertaken to let matters stay as they are till the Commissioners' map—the delay in the preparation of which Lord Stratford de Redcliffe so much deplored last Session—shall enable a definite settlement of the question to be made.—*Pioneer.*

THE EFFECT OF THE BYRON SCANDAL.—The librarian of an extensive library in Glasgow writes that—"Since the publication of Mrs. Stowe's narrative there has been quite a 'run' on Lord Byron's Poetry. Six copies are out, and have been out this last week, and I have had since Wednesday thirteen additional applications for the much coveted volumes. I may add that the demand has mainly come from young ladies and from youths of 16 or 17 years, and that 'Parasina' and 'Don Juan' are most sought after. Two young lady members have four times asked in vain for 'Parisina.'"—*Edinburgh Courant.*

THE American papers state that considerable excitement exists in East Davenport and Gilbert Town in consequence of a wild boy, who has been seen by several people prowling about the woods at the back of Judge Grant's farm and on the bank and islands of the river. About a week ago a man returning from a shooting excursion saw what he at first took for some wild animal crouching by the bank of a river. It suddenly plunged in and emerged with a fish, which it devoured ravenously. Getting closer to it he saw that it was a boy, apparently about fifteen or sixteen, entirely without clothes, and covered with light sandy hair of a silky appearance. He plainly saw the face, and describes it as revoltingly ugly and brutal in its aspect. He attempted to approach it, but the creature became alarmed and, taking to the water, swam to a neighbouring island, and hid among the sedges. On returning home he gave information, and a close look-out has been kept. The creature, whatever it may be, has been seen twice since, and the wild boy of the woods will doubtless be shortly captured.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CLOTHED BY THE LAW.—A French mayor of a commune can sometimes say a good thing as well as do a foolish one. An example of the latter kind is furnished in the case of one who nearly caused the loss of the vintage in his commune by obstinately persisting that the grapes were green and unfit to be gathered, and therefore refusing to permit the villagers to gather them: and it was only on one of the individual living under his authority suggesting that the aspect under which the fruit appeared to him might arise from his looking at it though the green spectacles he wore that he took a different view, and one that was in accordance with the representations of the villagers. An instance of the former kind is related in reference to the case of a rural constable, who, having drunk too freely of wine or brandy, suddenly rose from his bed, and apparently under the impression that his services were required somewhere, buckled on his sabre and marched up and down the village. The commotion caused by his appearance in such a condition was great, and a complaint was made to the mairie that his subordinate was walking up and down the village in a naked condition, to which that functionary replied,—"You are mistaken my good people, he is covered by Article 75 of the Code."—*The Times.*

A CLEVER NATIVE DETECTIVE.

IT is understood that Madras boasts a native police officer of very extraordinary ability in detecting post-office thefts. Such a man out to be encouraged to found a school of post-office detectives, certainly much needed. We hear that Allahabad at present possesses an officer of an acuteness in tracing crime most unusual in the police. His name, we are told, is Chironjee Lall, sub-inspector in the Colonelgunge Thanna. We are assured that his performances have been really surprising. Within a month or so he has discovered the culprits in no less than three complicated cases. In one a gentleman of Allahabad had lost a currency note of Rs. 100. Payment was stopped, and shortly afterwards the note was presented for payment by another gentleman's khansamah, who was at once made over to the police for examination. The inspector, to whom the case was first entrusted, pronounced, as the result of his investigation, that the khansamah was guilty, and forwarded him to the magistrate for trial. The Superintendent of Police, however, seems to have had his doubts of the inspector's decision, and referred the matter to our friend's (Chironjee Lall) tender solicitude. A little inquiry satisfied Chironjee that the khansamah was perfectly innocent of any guilty knowledge of the theft, and a little more convinced him that two ayahs in the service of the gentleman who had lost the note and a sweeper of their acquaintance were the true criminals; and these three were accordingly, on trial by the magistrate, proved guilty, and sentenced to 18, 6 and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. As Chironjee Lall's method is described to us, he has a kind of instinct in discerning first of all the *innocent*, and then by a process of elimination he works up to the guilty. To those who have had occasion to observe the helpless stupidity of the ordinary police, when honest, Chironjee Lall will seem a man to be made much and much use of.—*Pioneer.*

INSUBORDINATION IN THE ARMY.

CAPTAIN DUCANE, inspector general of military prisons, issued his report for the year 1868, on the day the last English Mail left. He says—

Prominent among the military offences stands that of desertion, for which 1,776 sentences were passed in 1868, out of a total of 7,553. The governors of military prisons generally concur in the opinion that insubordination has increased in the army during the past year, as evidenced by the number of men charged with that offence received at the prisons. The returns for previous years unfortunately do not give that offence under a separate head, and so do not enable the opinion to be tested on the degree of increase estimated, but it is observed that "other crimes" (which in the returns for 1867 includes insubordination as being a crime not specified under a special heading) amounted to 1,628 in 1867, and that the three heads under which these crimes are shown in this year's report, viz.:—Breaking out of barracks, 680; insubordination, 608; other crimes not included in the foregoing, 733—amounts to 2,921, being an increase of 393, which appears to justify the opinion.

Major Miller, Governor of Aldershot Prison, reports—I am sorry to say I have little faith in promises of amendment, and I may illustrate this by an occurrence that took place here in the course of the past year. One of our prisoners, on being checked at drill by one of the warders, wished that "God Almighty would strike the warder dumb." The prisoner on the spot was struck dumb, and did not recover his speech for seven days. During the period he was closely watched, there was no feigning whatever, the man was most wretched and alarmed. When he recovered his speech his gratitude to God was great, and his promises of amendment equally so. He was shortly after this discharged, but was barely out of prison before all his good resolutions vanished, and he was re-admitted here for an offence of a similar character to his former one.

Major Edwardes, Governor of Fort Clarence Prison, says—When the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the punishments of the army visited Fort Clarence I pointed out to them a soldier who in his boyhood had been in a reformatory. On leaving this institution he at once recommenced a career of crime. The usual consequences followed—he was in and out of gaol, until—having become tired of tramping, begging, and thieving—he entered the army, wherein he nominally served less than three years. During this period he was tried nine times by courts martial. At length, weary of the frequent imprisonments, he destroyed one of his eyes in a manner too gross and shocking for description. He was again confined in Fort Clarence for six months, and at the expiration of the sentence discharged from the service. In reference to this man's history one of the Royal Commissioners remarked that, so long as such characters were retained in the army, it would be useless to expect that the educated and respectable classes would be attracted into its ranks.

LADY PALMERSTON.

THE *Times'* account sketch of Lady Palmerston, which we append, will we are sure be read with interest:—

Among the pictures at Panshanger, the seat of Earl Cowper in Hertfordshire, is one by Sir Joshua Reynolds of more than common excellence, representing two boys seated or half-reclining on the trunk of a felled tree, and a young lady of more tender years with a basket of flowers in her hand. This picture possesses an interest far beyond what it may derive from being one of the last great works of the master; the figures are portraits of William Lamb, second Lord Melbourne Frederic Lamb, third Lord Melbourne, and Amelia Lamb, Viscountess Palmerston, who died on Saturday last (Sept. 17.) The eldest of those boys grew up to be one of the most remarkable men of the age and the girl one of the most remarkable women; the superiority in each instance being rather gradually and unconsciously arrived at than asserted, rather conceded than compelled. The brother rose to be Prime Minister of England, without commanding eloquence or lofty ambition, lazily and loungingly as it were, by the spontaneous display of fine natural abilities, by frankness, manliness, thorough knowledge of his countrymen, and good sense. The sister became the undisputed leader of English society, equally without apparent effort; without sinning at the fame of a wit like Madame de Stael, or that of a beauty like Madame de Recamier, or that of a party idol like Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; without once overstepping by a hair's breadth the proper province of her sex; by the unforced development of the most exquisitely feminine qualities, by grace, refinement, sweetness of disposition, womanly sympathies, instinctive insight into character, tact, temper, and—wonderful to relate—heart.

Lady Palmerston, born in 1787, was the daughter of Peniston, first Lord Melbourne. Her mother was the sister of Sir Ralph Milbanke, the father of Lady Noel Byron, and Lady Palmerston was a striking illustration of the maxim that personal, especially mental, gifts and qualities are usually inherited through the mother. Lady Melbourne exercised a marked influence over a large circle of distinguished acquaintance. Lord Byron alludes to her in 1813 as "the best friend I ever had in my life, and the cleverest woman." In 1818 he again writes:—"By time is past when I could feel for the dead, or I should feel for the death of Lady Melbourne, the best, the kindest, the ablest female I ever knew, old or young."

Lady Palmerston's childhood and girlhood must be supposed to have passed like those of other young ladies of her rank, and her education, except what must have accrued imperceptibly from maternal influences, to be the same. Female education did not then aim at crowding the memory with what is called useful knowledge; its chief objects were grace and accomplishments, and the results were seen in individuality and variety of character, in the freer development of the natural faculties, in greater ease, freshness and elasticity. Women of quality differed like their handwriting, which is now uniform and generic instead of personal and peculiar. Such, at least, is the broad inference we should draw from the many bright illustrations that have survived to our day, beginning with the one who has given occasion for these remarks. The first event in her life requiring notice was her marriage with Earl Cowper, in 1805. She then immediately took her place in the brilliant galaxy of beautiful and accomplished women of rank who continued to form the chief ornament of the British Court during successive reigns, till they were gradually replaced, not outshone, by a younger, not fairer or more fascinating, race. It was about the period of the Imperial and Royal visits to London, in 1814-15, that these ladies, as if by a common understanding, concentrated their attractions; and it was during these two eventful years when the metropolis glittered with stars, ribands, and bright eyes that conspicuous in her own despite, among the gay and dazzling throng was the charming Lady Cowper, like "grace put in action," whose softness was as seductive as her joyousness—

"Whose laugh, full of mirth, without any control
"But the sweet one of gracefulness, rang from her soul."

Yet that throng comprised Sarah, Countess of Jersey, Corisandra, Countess of Tankerville, Mary Isabella, Duchess of Rutland, Lady Charlotte Campbell, and a long array of formidable competitors. One result or product of this period was the institution of Almack's. On the introduction of quadrilles and waltzes after the peace, grown-up people had to learn their dancing over again, and a high-born party met daily for that purpose at Devonshire-house, where it was agreed to establish a series of subscription balls on the cheapest and most restricted plan. Lady Cowper was one of the first six patronesses, and during her long tenure of power (for it was power) in that capacity, her influence was uniformly exerted to modify the exclusiveness of her colleagues.

Her fond admiration for her brother William and the jealous watch which she kept over his reputation to the last leave little doubt that she was no indifferent or unappreciating observer of the ministerial adventures, or misadventures, of her political friends before or after their accession to office in 1830. But what may be called her public life dates from 1839, when she married Lord Palmerston, Lord Cowper having died in 1837. Yet no one would have been more surprised than herself if, at that time, she had been told that she was about to begin a career which, in any sense could be called public. A celebrated writer (Madame Hahn Hahn) declares her sex incapable of the sustained pursuit of an elevated object for its own sake. "When a woman's heart is touched, when it is moved by love, then the electric spark is communicated and the fire of inspiration flares up; but even then she desires no more than to suffer or die for what she loves. That woman remains to be born who is capable of interesting her self for an abstract idea." Lady Palmerston formed no exception to this theory. The motive power in her case was love of her husband; it was her intense interest in him and in his political fortunes that made her a politician; her source of inspiration was not an abstract idea or principle, but the man. To place him and keep him in what she thought his proper position; to make people see him as she saw him; to bring lukewarm friends, carping rivals, or exasperated adversaries within the genial atmosphere of his conversation; to tone down opposition and conciliate support—this was thenceforth the fixed purpose and master passion of her life.

If she had deliberately set about the formation of a *salon* for an interested end, the probability is that she would have failed, as so many equally qualified by birth and fortune have failed both before and since, from not understanding the delicate structure of our society, which will neither be led nor forced, professedly and ostensibly. The grand attraction of Hollandhouse, Lansdowne-house, and Devonshire-house in the olden time was the conviction that these princely residences were open to merit of every sort, that the noble owners had a genuine relish for intellectual eminence, and cordially sympathized with the artists, men of letters, and others of purely personal distinction who were their guests. The attraction of Lady Palmerston's *salon* at its commencement was the mixed, yet select and refined character of the assemblage, the result of that exquisite tact and high breeding which secured her the full benefits of exclusiveness without its drawbacks. The diplomatic corps eagerly congregated at the house of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. So did the politicians; the leading members of the fine world were her habitual associates; and the grand difficulty of her self-appointed task lay in recruiting from among the rising celebrities of public life, fashion, or literature. From the time Lord Palmerston became Prime Minister she grew less particular and discriminating, and although the current story of her "gilded cards," which never were gilded, was grossly exaggerated, a limited number of invitations were occasionally distributed with direct reference to votes. But so many were simultaneously distributed from higher motives that the tone and complexion of the company remained substantially unchanged. She had a marked predilection for youth and beauty, along with an equally marked dislike to vulgarity and ungainliness. She would have "those two pretty girls;" and she would not have "that fat woman with her ugly daughters," although the fat woman was the wife of a county member, and the two pretty girls had neither father nor brother in either house. The *elite* of the London world were invariably asked without regard to politics, and the most liberal hospitality was extended to all foreigners of note. Her visiting book was kept as regularly as a merchant's ledger. So long as her health allowed, she made a point of filling up her cards with her own hand, and she knew exactly whom she had invited for each of her alternate nights. She used to say that she rarely gave a large party without its being attended by three or four persons not invited for the night or not invited at all. But not a shade of manner on her part betrayed her recollection of the fact. "If," she would say, "it amused them to come, they were quite welcome." Indeed, her good nature was inexhaustible, nor was it ever known to give way under any extent of forwardness or tiresomeness. The quintessence of high breeding is never to ruffle, offend, or mortify—never to cause an unpleasant feeling by a tone, a gesture, or a word; and, instead of interrupting or abruptly quitting wearisome or pushing visitors, she would listen till they ceased of their own accord, were superseded and went away.

There is a prevalent notion that sensibility and impressibility are destroyed or blunted by advancing years. But on a calm analysis of the alleged instances, it will be found that, where fancy and feeling are supposed to have decayed or died out, they never, in point of fact, existed. The flash and exuberance of youthful spirits were mistaken for them. Lady Palmerston never lost her wonderful freshness. Her impressions were as lively, her sympathies as warm, her affections as expansive, when she had passed eighty as when, in opening womanhood, she was pelting flowers or rowing on the lake at Brocket, or playfully proposing to bound over the billiard-table at Petworth. Familiar topics did not weary her, nor strange repel. She felt the same vivid interest in things and people, old and young, as if she was just entering life; and this enviable faculty—be it remembered to her immortal honour—was retained through sixty years of pomps and vanities, of luxury and flattery, of social and political scheming, of intoxicating elation and despondency, of all those most factitious, most illusion-destroying, most demoralizing in what serious people shun, renounce, denounce, and deprecate as "the world."

Is it a boon or a penance to be exempt from the operation of that kindly law of nature, which makes those whose pilgrimage through life has been prolonged beyond the common span comparatively insensible to the gradual dropping-off of their early companions on the way? Lady Palmerston was saddened and depressed by the death of the late Countess of Tankerville, followed by that of another cherished friend, Lady Willoughby, to an extent that caused serious apprehension for her health. The morning of a grand dinner to the Italian Princes at Cambridge-house, Lady Tankerville was taken ill and unable to be present. The moment the party broke up Lady Palmerston, without waiting for her carriage, got into a hack cab and hurried off to the bed-side of the invalid in Hertford-street. Whoever was fortunate enough to be once received on a cordial footing of intimacy might count securely on her enduring regard and her generous advocacy if required. She was thoroughly enthusiastically loyal, and would tolerate no doubt, suspicion, or depreciation of a friend. She was also placable in the extreme towards *ci-devants*, provided they had not been guilty of cabalting against Lord Palmerston or transgressed the limits of fair party warfare in assailing him. Then a change came over her; the *patte de velours* shot out its claws, the dove seemed armed with the beak and talons of the hawk. One of the most cutting letters of reproach ever written was addressed by her to the late C. Greville, whom she valued and esteemed, on hearing that he had taken an active and hostile part in the Pacifico affair. Her anger was shortlived. She might have taken for her motto "Benefits in marble, injuries in just." She never forsook a friend and always forgave a foe.

Englishwomen cannot talk politics, properly so called whatever may be the case with Frenchwomen, whose alleged superiority is open to doubt. The reason has been already indicated. Their views are purely personal; "men, not measures," is their maxim; their thoughts are running on whether a husband, a brother, or a lover is to achieve distinction and have a place. Lady Palmerston never attempted or pretended to understand the bearings of a complicated question, "You must write that down," she would say if a communication struck her, "and I will show it to Lord Palmerston when he comes in; or stay, perhaps he is not gone out." The bell was rung, the servant was sent with a scrap of paper or a simple message, and the summons was immediately obeyed. Long experience had taught him that her tact, her intuition, were infallible in such matters. The services of the great lady to the great statesman extended far beyond the creation of a *salon*. Were superficial observers mistook for indiscretion was eminently useful to him. She always understood full well what she was telling, to whom she was telling it, when and where it would be repeated, and whether the repetition would do harm or good. Instead of the secret that was betrayed, it was the feeler that was put forth; and no one ever knew from or through Lady Palmerston what Lord Palmerston did not wish to be known. His death was a terrible shock, from which she never fully recovered. She afterwards expressed the belief that it had actually prolonged her life. She was haunted by the fear that his strength and faculties would break down without his being conscious of the decline. She sat up for him every night when he attended the House of Commons, and she was wearing herself away with anxiety.

She undertook the entire management of the household at Brocket, Cambridge-house, and Broadlands, as well as that of her own property; personally inspecting the accounts, leaving nothing to agents, stewards, or head servants, but what fell strictly within their respective departments. The consequence was that she was admirably served, and that an air of ease and comfort pervaded each of her establishments. She kept a journal, which, some time or other, will furnish valuable aids to history.

She had read a good deal in a desultory way, and, when roused to the exertion, could talk on a wide range of subjects with a vigour and accuracy which would have astonished those who had only seen her trifling gracefully with the Cynthia of the minute, the floating rumour or gossip of the hour. She possessed a keen insight into character, and was singularly happy in conveying a trait by an epithet or a graphic sketch by a phrase; letting fall her felicitous touches with an ease and spontaneity that showed her unconscious of the gift.

She was rigidly just in her fixed estimates of character; chary, with rare exceptions, of her preferences; mild, yet firm in her disapproval; warm, but not extravagant, in her praise. Above all, she never indulged in that false enthusiasm for books, pictures or persons which so often tries to pass current for the cream of amiability and taste. Hermione will live, her memory will endure, indissolubly blended with one of the most brilliant episode of the social life of England, with many a sweet scene of domestic happiness, with many a glowing image of conjugal and maternal love, with many a delightful hour of "social pleasure, ill exchanged for power"—with all that is winning, high-minded, warm-hearted—with nothing that is petty, ungenerous, ungraceful, uncharitable, or false. It has been confidently predicted that the days of the *grande dame* of France, the great lady of England, have passed away as out of keeping with the age. It is certainly only by a happy accident that the loss we are now lamenting will be replaced. But should an attempt be made to mount the vacant throne by any duly-qualified aspirant, she will hit upon no surer mode of advancing her pretensions than by promising to tread in the footsteps of her admired, beloved, and universally regretted predecessor.

NOT the least beautiful amongst the many admirable prayers of our English liturgy, is that commonly offered up to the throne of Divine Grace for fair weather, "that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due season." How various the meanings of this prayer in the months of different men. For the archbishops and bishops it must signify melons and pines, with the accompaniment of the very driest cliquot and moet; for the deans, prebendaries, and rectors at least filberts, cobnuts, and pippins, moistened with sips of port of respectable antiquity; for poor Mr. Rabbits, the curate, with his six or seven little mouths to fill, in these days can scarcely be said to be "passing rich on forty pounds a year," or eighty either, it can mean little more than sound potatoes, and wholesome dumplings, washed down with draughts of honest ale or cider. Heartily do we wish the fullest measure of success to the society for augmenting poor Mr. Rabbits' too, too low stipend.—*Once a Week.*

WHO are the people who go to parties without being invited? Lady Palmerston, it seems, never gave a large party without discovering in her rooms three or four persons who had either not been asked for the night or not asked at all. "If it amused them to come," she used to say, "they were quite welcome." But every one is not endowed with such imperturbable good-nature. Besides, the practice seems to be spreading. For some seasons past there have been a growing complaints on this score, giving one the idea of a troop of people in full evening dress who might alter night drive about the West end and pop into any house which they see lighted up for a party, with a crowd on the stairs. Of course the ridiculous excess in the number of invitations usually issued favours the impudent intrusion. As for a remedy the choice seems almost to lie between keeping open house and dispensing with invitations altogether, or restricting the number of guests, so that they may be identified by the host and hostess. At present it is seldom the entertainers or half the people who fill the rooms.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BADEN-BADEN AND ITS HABITUES.

IT's a queer world, my brethren, at least this little portion of it in which I at present have my being. For instance, I am writing in the charming garden of the hotel, having taken my modest breakfast of *truite au bleu*, a cold partridge and a *demi bouteille* of Liebfrauenmilch, and I have been looking up from my paper to gaze at a very joyous party having their breakfast (and what time French people do consume over that meal) in a saloon off the garden. There are some members of the French Jockey Club, some young, others respectable fathers of families, or who would or might be so if they chose, and they have asked Cora and the Markovitch (the lady that Reginald Russel fought the duel about in Paris the other day) and La Gaia, and two or three other charming persons to come and breakfast with them. They have been at it now for about two hours. They have well eaten and drunken, have danced, sung (chiefly from the works of M. Offenbach), smoked, embraced, and walked about the room. The last incident was one of the ladies in a most charming costume, standing with a leg on a chair and the other on the table, and pouring a libration of champagne on the baldhead of one of the respectable fathers of families, who received it with a most gratified expression of countenance, and immediately, and without the slightest provocation, embraced his neighbour on the other side of him? Now consider, and we will change the scene if you please. We will say that it is the Rutland Arms at Newmarket during the July Meeting, and that in a room of that hotel Admiral Rous, Mr. George Payne, Sir Joseph Hawley, Lord Westmorland, Sir Charles Legard and Mr. Chaplin have invited Miss Mabel Grey and two or three of her fair friends to dine with them (we don't breakfast in England),—that the ladies have been received with effusion,—that a quantity of champagne has been consumed,—that everybody has embraced everybody else,—and that a disposition has been evinced by Mr. George Payne to challenge Miss Grey to the cancan. Imagination loses itself in endeavouring to conceive such a spectacle. And yet here have I, at two or three hundred miles distance from Newmarket, been witnessing it, only for English Jockey Club read French, and for Mabel Grey substitute her foreign dittos. Our neighbours are funny people; there is no doubt about that, and I think they are seen at their funniest at this modern Pompeii. By the way I fear this is rather an ominous simile. There is no slumbering volcano I trust among the hills which overlook the happy valley, the lava streams will never flow down from the summit of the old Schloss, bury the Kursaal and kill the croupiers, and generations yet unborn in centuries to come travel hitherward to witness a living-up Spa and the purified remains of its inhalants? I mention the idea to Perkins who has just joined me, and who entertains a feeling of great affection, even amounting to esteem and reverence, for Baden and its institutions. He is much pained at my levity, and entreats me to observe the beauty of the embroidery on the dress of the Markovitch, and the diamond buckles on the pink satin shoes of La Gaia, as these ladies emerge from their repast. "Have you heard the real value of the Markovitch's jewels," says Perkins, lowering his voice almost to a whisper; "not what they cost, but what they would sell for? Twenty-five thousand pounds!" I looked at the cold, hard face which lights up with no expression save that of depraved passion, and can only wonder with a wonderment in which abhorrence and some fear for the future is mingled. For I am not at all certain that we are not coming to this state of things in England. Already there are "ladies" whose jewels are the talk of the town, and some of our young men appear desirous of imitating Parisian life in this respect. But I must not moralize on this now. Perkins wants me to walk with him and see all the notabilities, proper and improper, of the place, and from a cursory glance I perceive the impropriety have it. And not only improprieties, but what we know is much worse,—there are positively vulgarians here. Pawkins, who is a good fellow though an intense snob, owns it with almost tears in his eyes.

But I must see what really is here. Well, there is of course the Duke of Hamilton and suite, there is Lord Powlett and party, a few well-known London faces including Colonel Steele, Colonel Johnson, Frank Heathcote, Colonel Daniels, Captain Hayne, Captain Tempest, Major Langley, a few "young persons" from Pimlico, and that is about all. Of English ladies I scarcely see one, and I hardly in one sense regret their absence. Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel have written for apartments *after the race week*, and the Manchesters and the Newcastles prefer Homburg. Miss Mabel Grey and her sheep dog, Miss K

up to the spire. At the extreme south of the centre aisle is the chancel, elevated two feet above the general level, and enclosed by an elaborate and massive teakwood railing. The lectern and pulpit are about ten paces from these rails. The chancel windows, three in number, contain very pretty stained glass, and it is now in contemplation to pave the chancel floor with encaustic tiles, as a memorial of the zealous labours of the late Rev. Mr. Fletcher, who was in Kurrachee in 1854, and contributed materially to the ornamentation of the church by his valuable suggestions for its interior fittings. An elegant brass corona is suspended from the chancel arch, and three others, a great deal larger, are placed in succession along the middle aisle, while smaller ones are placed one on either side of the chancel. At the southern end of the eastern aisle, adjoining which is the vestry, a stained glass window, with the coat of arms of Sir Charles Napier upon it, stands as a memorial of that great soldier. There are some elegant marble and slate tablets at the north end, one or two of which record the treachery of our native sepoys during the troublesome times of 1857, when, as we all know, the greater portion of India was plunged into a state of the direst disorder by the ever-memorable mutiny. The organ is placed in the western aisle, and, although not very highly finished, it is admirably adapted to Trinity Church. Writing about the organ reminds one of a very humorous squib, in three cantos, which appeared in the "Sindian" (local newspaper) a few years ago. It created no little sensation among the good people of Kurrachee, with some of whom there was a difference of opinion as to the most suitable position for the organ to occupy, and these were therefore graphically depicted during the heat of their debate. The demand for "the lay of the Kurrachee organ" became so great, that three editions of it have since been published and sold in the form of a pamphlet, the proceeds (by the kind permission of the talented author, a member of the Bombay Civil Service) being applied to the organ fund. Anybody desirous of possessing this little lay, should communicate with the publisher of the "Sindian," Kurrachee. There is little else to be noticed in connexion with the church, except that its extensive compound is surrounded by a wall 2½ feet high, and that at the north-eastern extremity of the enclosure a flagstaff has been erected, from which the arrival and departure of mail steamers, as well as other vessels, are signalled.

Facing Trinity Church on the west lies Government House, the residence of our Commisioner, and the Civil Lines. This quarter is perhaps the most healthy in camp, for it faces the sea, with nothing to obstruct the breeze. Government House is simple in design, but it is spacious and well built. It consists of a centre block, with two side wings, and is surrounded by an extensive compound. In the Civil Lines are to be found some of the best dwelling-houses in Kurrachee. The ice factory is just beyond them, and proves a boon to the inhabitants as well as a good speculation. With the Civil Lines end the cantonment limits on the south; but, before closing this portion of our sketch, we must not fail to notice "Frere Hall, which was erected in 1865 to commemorate Sir Bartle Frere's successful administration of Sind during a period of nine years, from 1851 to 1860. This Hall is undoubtedly superior to any other building in Kurrachee, both as regards architectural beauty and excellence of design, and is certainly an ornament to the station. The edifice has a fine spacious hall upstairs, where public meetings, concerts, &c, &c., are held; and it is in contemplation to remove the Kurrachee General Library and Museum to its lower apartments. There is a stand in the adjoining grounds, where the regimental bands play twice a week.

As previously stated the cantonments end with the Civil Lines, but three miles still southward are two sanitaria—Ghizree and Clifton, which, it is desirable, should be noticed. The former is exclusively used by the troops, and besides an assistant surgeon and apothecary, it is under the command of a captain. Clifton is chiefly resorted to by civilians, some of whom have made a permanent residence of the place. It has two small caves, formed by the action of the tides, one of which is inhabited by a number of mendicants, as it contains an idol, for the worship of which thousands of Hindoos flock to it annually. These sanitaria being only a short distance from the town, many of the invalids and residents avail themselves of the facility afforded for sea-bathing. But it is necessary to give a few words of caution to strangers who, ignorant of the danger of such an attempt, may venture any distance from land. In eight or ten feet of water sharks are frequently met, and many a sad accident has arisen from "would-be Leanders" proceeding to that depth of water.

It had almost escaped our memory to mention the site of the Parsee "Towers of Silence," and the Observatory. The former lies three or four miles to the east of Clifton road and the latter a few hundred yards to the west of the same road

Our sketch of Kurrachee, *itself*, is now finished, but it would be incomplete were we not to give a brief description of the "lion of the place," Muggur Peer, which lies eight miles to the north of Kurrachee, amid the Pubb Hills. Anybody visiting Kurrachee should not fail to go and see the far-famed mineral springs of Muggur Peer, which vary in temperature from 95 to 130 degrees, and are resorted to by hundreds who are afflicted with any malignant scrofulous disease. It has been proved that even rheumatic patients will recover by frequent bathing in the springs, and it is to be deplored that Government or some private individuals do not construct proper bathrooms for the use of visitors. At present, few, if any, Europeans avail themselves of the hot springs, because they look filthy and are always surrounded by diseased natives, waiting for an opportunity to take the place of others as they come out. We would suggest that there be separate bathing-places for Europeans and natives. Muggur Peer has derived its name from the existence of *muggurs* (alligators) in a large pond, surrounded by thick vegetation, and *Peer* (priest), a title of the Mahomedan saint, who died years ago and is buried on a mound overlooking the main spring. We would here take the opportunity to advise those who may walk along the banks of the pond, to beware of the treacherous muggurs, for they lie so dormant, and are so uncouth-looking, that they may be mistaken for logs of wood, and therefore unheeded. A case like this has come under the observation of the writer, where a person was so deceived by the resemblance of a huge alligator to a felled cocoanut or date tree, that he was actually travelling on one apparently in place of the unwieldy brute, when he was awakened to a sense of his danger, by seeing (as he approached it) the alligator open his mouth to a prodigious width! A benevolent Parsee gentleman has built a small house, at some distance from the pond, for the convenience of visitors, who can obtain rice, flour, tea, sugar, *et hoc genus omne* from a bazaar in the immediate vicinity. There are always a few hundred people, mostly nomadic tribes, squatted at Muggur Peer, to which source we are indebted for the best butter and milk procurable in Kurrachee. A few native priests who have charge of the tombs of some of their saints, are ready to conduct visitors to all that can be seen, of course expecting some remuneration for their trouble. It is amusing to watch these sons of Mahomed assume such an air of consequence as the hungry muggurs obey their call to gorge on a goat or sheep which visitors are invited to bestow, an obedience they (the priests) attribute to supernatural power with which they are endowed to rule the destinies of these ugly creatures. A very objectionable, not to say, cowardly amusement is frequently indulged in by some natives, as well as Europeans—to their shame be it said—on visiting Muggur Peer. We allude to the practice of forcing living goats into the pond in order to see a fierce contention for the prize. This is hardly credible, but nevertheless a fact.

A few miles west of Muggur Peer is situated another large pond, but this one is not occupied by alligators, although a stray one has now and again been seen in it. This spot has been called the "Mooch Plain," but it is known to sportsmen as "The One Tree Tank," from the fact of a solitary large tamarind tree growing near the bund. It was once a splendid place for sport, where nearly all kinds of aquatic birds could be met with, and even rock grouse found in abundance on the plains just below the Pubb Hills. Now, however, the place having been so thoroughly scoured, there is not even an ordinary snipe to be seen about the pond at times.

We must here conclude our descriptive sketch of Kurrachee and its environs, and give the reader some physical and political information regarding it. To treat on both these subjects, we must not confine ourselves to Kurrachee alone, but extend our observations to the province in general. Firstly, then, as to the physical geography of Sind. Situated between lat 23° 7′ —28° 32′ N and long 66° 43′—71° 3′ E, it is bounded on the north by Damaun and Bhawulpore; on the south by the Runn and the Indian Ocean; on the east by Rajpootana; and on the west by wild Beloochistan. The sea-coast, on which Kurrachee is situated, extends over 150 miles of ground, which form the borders of the Shahabunder districts. The general nature of the soil is arid, but it improves as it recedes from the sea coast towards the north of Sind, where the highest cultivation exists. The principal indigenous productions are rice, different kinds of grain, and sugar-cane. On either side of the river (Indus) banks are immense forests, formerly used by the Ameers (the native rulers of Sind) as game preserves, and it is worthy of note that these very forests were the "bone of contention" between us and the quondom princes of Young Egypt, which led to the ultimate annexation of Sind (1842-3). The Ameers being an uncivilized race from the hills had an insatiable love for sport, which was in fact the only thing to which they excelled; but on the English (in terms of a treaty entered into during the Cabool campaign) making use of the timber as fuel to ply their steamers up and down the river with troops, &c., on their way to the scene of action, they (the Ameers) began to assume an hostile attitude by annulling the treaty and prohibiting the British from cutting the timber. What followed, and how Sir Charles Napier effected the conquest of Sind, with only a few thousand troops, is too fresh in the public mind to need any repetition here.

Of the foras lands in the immediate vicinity of Kurrachee, perhaps that of the Hubb is the most important. The Hubb is a small river flowing along the western boundary of Sind and is the line of demarcation between British India and Beloochistan. Government have made over the ground for a few miles on our side of the river to Khan Bahadoor Moorad Khan, an energetic native contractor and cultivator. This man has spent a very large sum of money in constructing bunds, &c., and erecting an engine to assist in the irrigation of the adjoining fields, but the soil is ungrateful, and has not, in any degree, realized his expectations, far less reimbursed him the sum expended. The Hubb is also a great haunt for *shikarees*, who can enjoy a good day's pigsticking, as the fields abound with wild boar. Deer, too, are often seen, but the ground is so level, with hardly any cover, that it is very difficult to stalk them. Moorad Khan once suggested to Government the advisability of supplying Kurrachee with water from the Hubb, but on analysis, the water was found to be greatly impregnated with saline matter, so the plan was not entertained.

The climate of Sind is very variable, it being either excessively warm or freezingly cold. This remark, however, applies more to Upper Sind, where, during the hot season *punkhas* are all day at work within doors, and, in winter, fires indispensable. In lower Sind, more particularly in Kurrachee, the climate is more equable, and, in fact, almost as good as that of any other part of India, except the Hills; for although the heat is sometimes oppressive, its effects are greatly counteracted by the gentle zephyrs of the Indian Ocean, which we enjoy almost uninterruptedly from one year's end to the other.

The people of Sind in general are proverbial for ignorance and superstition, and we need only mention the following fact to convince our readers of the truth of this assertion. Some years ago (and the feeling is not quite dead, even at the present day) the Sindee ryot of the north and borders entertained such a horror of a European, that they actually would make a run as if for their lives, crying, "*Bhoot ayah*," *i. e.*, "The devil is come!" Cultivation is the chief occupation of the Sindees, and it is only in Kurrachee that a few have begun to learn English and seek for employment as moonshees and English writers in the various Government offices. The lacquered work so peculiar to Sind is undoubtedly a great curiosity, and the natives are so tenacious of their knowledge of its manufacture, that twenty-six years have failed to unfold the mystery.

Having completed these few remarks on the physical features of Sind, we now proceed to consider its political and commercial position. The capital (Kurrachee) forming, as it does, the watergate to the Punjab, and consequently the outlet of its trade, makes this province of incalculable importance to the "land of the five rivers." At present for want of proper means of conveyance through Sind, Calcutta is resorted to in order to place the manufactures and productions of the Punjab in the home and other markets, notwithstanding the delay experienced by such a procedure. But this delay is counterbalanced by the greater facilities afforded in the conveyance of goods at rates far cheaper than those at which the same goods could be placed on board a vessel in Kurrachee harbour. To obviate this disadvantage it is proposed to connect Kurrachee with Lahore by rail (the 'missing link' of course is between our town and Mooltan only), but this proposition has been on the tapis for years, and little advance appears to have been made towards "a consummation so devoutly to be wished." A few years ago a large sum of money was spent on what was called "the Indus valley survey," but no benefit apparently has been derived, as the authorities are still "halting between two opinions," viz.:—whether to continue the proposed line on the right bank, (for we have already a railroad from Kurrachee to Kotree, on the right bank of the Indus, a distance of about 105 miles) or to carry it along on the left bank.

We think we have said enough of the prospects of the port, so we shall bring our imperfect sketch to a close by a brief account of the present constitution of the Government of Sind, both civil and military. At the head of the province is a Commissioner, who in addition to two assistants (one for the Judicial and one for the Revenue departments) has three Collectors to work under him. Each of these Collectors is appointed to one of the three districts into which Sind is divided, viz. Kurrachee, Hydrabad and Shikarpore; and each district is again sub-divided into a number of deputy collectorates, which are under the orders and superintendence of their Collector. This is the basis upon which the civil administration of Sind is maintained, though of course there are many other officials, such as the Collector of Sea-Customs, Town Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, and the like, whom we have not mentioned, as all such officers are subordinate to one or other of the three first mentioned officials.

The Sind division of the army consists of a European Infantry Regiment, a battery of Artillery and a regiment of Native Infantry, at Kurrachee; a battery of Artillery, a detachment of European Infantry, and a regiment of Native Infantry, at Hydrabad; and three regiments of Native Irregular Cavalry, one of Native Infantry, a Mountain Battery, and a train of Mountain Guides, at Jacobabad, the frontier of Sind. It is commanded by a Major-General, whose staff consists of the same officials as that of any other division, except that he has at Kurrachee no Brigade Major. Hyderabad and Jacobabad are each under a commanding officer, who are of course subordinate to the General.

If the foregoing details satisfy the reader that his time has not been wasted in their perusal, the efforts of the writer will have been amply rewarded.

THE AUTHOR OF THE 'MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.

Poor Richard Wagner, that it should have come to this! The King of Bavaria, the directors of the Court Theatre, the head of the "Royal Cabinet Exchequer," all Munich indeed, seem to have embraced the Jewish faith now, since that is, according to the composer's views, at the bottom of all and every disagreement from his, at times, rather queer notions. It seems that the other day, when Wagner returned from an excursion, he wanted to see the King, to whom he always used to have free access. But his Majesty, he was informed, had unfortunately left that very morning "for the mountains," and was not expected to be back for some time. He next went to see chief Düffipp, who, besides holding the Royal purse strings, also reports to his Majesty on matters theatrical. Düffipp was sorry to inform the composer that it had not been deemed necessary to recommend the enormous outlay for his new play "Rheingold" which was required for scenery and the rest, and that they had been obliged, moreover, to cut out a good deal. Wagner then stipulated for the special conductor after his own heart—Herr Richter; but even in that he was not successful, it seems; whereupon he grew wroth, and declared he now saw that even in Munich there was no real *cultus* of music, and the unfavourable impression produced by the new opera will doubtless confirm this opinion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RIGHT OF THE LINE.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in its comments on the precedence question, has been betrayed into what, for a Military paper, is a curious blunder. "When, may we ask," inquires the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "did the Horse Artillery ever appear, when parading with other troops, without their guns?" If our contemporary will pardon our presumption in attempting to afford information on so purely military a subject, we would reply, On the very occasion which led to the recent tardy publication of the year-old order on the subject, and which has given rise to the whole of the present discussion. That occasion was a "church parade" at Windsor, last summer, about the time of the review. As the Horse Artillery do not usually take their guns to church, the appearance at this parade without them, and dismounted, and thus came under the clause of the order of the 28th of October, 1868, which provides that on such occasions they are to take the left of the Household Cavalry. And it was at that parade that the contest for precedence occurred which resulted in the unexpected production of the hitherto secret order on the subject by the officer who alone, we believe, was aware of its existence. But surely the *Army and Navy Gazette* should not need to be informed that the Horse Artillery and other mounted troops parade dismounted on other occasions than church parades. For the distribution of medals or rewards, to hear the finding and sentence of a court-martial read out, the parade is almost invariably a dismounted one, and at such parades the Horse Artillery appear without their guns.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CURIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE FEAR OF THE LAW.

An almost incredible example of the state of semi-idiocy into which ignorance and distrust of law may plunge people is reported from Paris. Last Wednesday night a gentleman living in the Faubourg Poissonnière committed suicide by stabbing himself with a dagger. His wife, hearing him fall, jumped out of bed, and on discovering what had happened called aloud for help. A servant appeared, but when he saw the dagger planted in the body he refused to remove it or try to stanch the blood; he fled terror-stricken and aroused the concierge. The latter took fright too, and declared that the body must not be touched until the arrival of the police; otherwise they would all be accused of murder together. The unfortunate wife meanwhile had fainted. After a time two sergents-de-ville arrived and, it is here that the episode becomes tragically grotesque. The two functionaries, without stooping to see whether there was any remnant of life in the senseless body, declared that not a finger must be laid upon it, but that it must remain exactly where it lay, with the dagger in it, until the commissaire arrived. At length this representative of authority made his appearance, just one hour and a half after the catastrophe; so that even had the unhappy man been still alive when his wife first called for help, which is not at all improbable, he had had time to die fifty times over in the interval. This occurrence calls to mind the conduct of that French apprentice who, finding his master suspended by the neck and struggling violently, rushed off to fetch a police-man, but on finding his master hanging, when he had run, he had not cut down the body, he answered, weeping, that if his master had died after being cut down he—the apprentice—would have had to prove that he had not killed him. This is a very general belief among Frenchmen, but it is to be found also in our own country. We are assured on trustworthy authority that almost an exact counterpart of the French story took place in Surrey three weeks ago. A young boy was drowned while bathing, but his brother succeeded in getting the body into his boat, and gave the alarm at a farm-house close by. Several farming men and one of their wives came and lifted the body out of the boat, but instead of carrying it into the cottage and doing what they could to resuscitate it, they merely stood round doing nothing until some of the family arrived more than half an hour afterwards. On being asked why they had acted in this apparently heartless manner their answer, evidently in perfect earnest, that they understood they might not move the body until the coroner had seen it; and this although one of them believed (there is no doubt erroneously) that the child was still alive when taken out of the boat. Actually, too, when the mother arrived they tried to stop her from taking him in her arms, saying she must not touch him until the coroner had come. Similar instances, we believe, are not uncommon, and it would be interesting to learn from what law this widely prevalent and very mischievous notion has been derived.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A young woman who lately sued for breach of promise was offered two hundred dollars to settle. "What!" cried she, "two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a shattered mind, a blasted life, and a bleeding heart! Two hundred dollars for all this? Never, never! Make it three and it's a bargain."

Love and Law.—A young lawyer who had long paid his court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being "insensible to the power of love." "It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so because I am not to be won by the power of attorney." "Forgive me," said the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."

A Maiden's 'Psalm of Life.'—Tell us not in idle jingle 'marriage is an empty dream!' for the girl is dead that's single, and things are not what they seem. Life is real! life is earnest! single blessedness a fib; 'Man thou art, to man returnest' has been spoken of the rib. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, is our destined end or way, but to wed that each to-morrow finds us nearer marri ge day. Life is long and youth is fleeting, and our hearts though light and gay, still like pleasant drums are beating wedding-marches all the way. In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, be not like dumb driven cattle!—be a heroine—a wife. Trust no future, however pleasant, let the dead Past bury its dead! act—act to the living Present! heart within and hope ahead! Lives of married folks remind us we can live our lives as well, and, departing leave behind us such examples as shall "tell." Such examples that another, wasting time in idle sport, a forlorn unmarried brother, seeing, shall take heart and court. Let us, then, be up and doing, with a heart on triumph set; still contriving, still pursuing, and each one a husband get.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—His Majesty Kauchameha V., king of these islands, has just been favoured by the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and right royally did he acquit himself in the character of host to his distinguished visitor. He received and entertained his guest in the best manner his kingdom could afford, and on his departure loaded him with presents; in fact, he omitted nothing which it was in his power to do to render the Duke's visit agreeable.

There are but few British residents on these islands, but these few are second to none in the world in the love they bear to their grand old country and home; they rejoice in England's prosperity, and grieve over her troubles; they are proud of her great men in all walks of life, and of their own right to hail them as fellow-countrymen. They had looked forward with pleasure to the visit of the Duke, and fully expected that at least a deputation from their ranks would have been allowed to express to him those sentiments which are ever uppermost in the British breast. Imagine, then, what was their disappointment when they were given to understand that not a single person of British birth could be admitted to his presence, and that a ball which was to be given in his honour was declined.

There is established, under the perpetual presidency of Her Majesty's representative in these islands, an association for the relief of distressed British-born persons. It is called the St. George's Society, and is supported by annual contributions from the regular members, and occasional donations from visitors. It was supposed that the Duke, did he know of its existence, would desire that his name should be inscribed on the list of members, and that he might, under St. George, be named its patron. Her Majesty's Commissioner was spoken to on the subject, and was understood to promise that he would name it to the Duke, but the executive officers of the society have heard nothing from him since the Galatea left for Japan.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A Looker-on.

Honolula, Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, Aug. 7.

THE BANISHMENT OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—In your article of to-day respecting the Orleans family I read the following assertion:—

"These princes find themselves excluded from France by virtue of a decree of the Provisional Government of 1848, which condemned them to perpetual banishment as the children of the head of their house."

Will you allow me, in justice to the Government you mention, to contradict a statement which happens to be altogether inaccurate?

The decree alluded to was issued on the 26th of May 1848. Now, as early as the 4th of May, the Provisional Government had spontaneously deposited their power in the hands of the National Assembly, summoned by themselves.

It is not, therefore, with the Provisional Government that the responsibility of that decree rests, which you describe as having been "dictated by a reason of state in which vindictiveness had at that time at least as large a share as prudence."

Vindictiveness, Sir, had no share in any act of the Provisional Government. Even before the excitement of the struggle was over it had been the loudly-expressed feeling of the people of Paris that the Revolution of 1848 should be generous; and such was to an unprecedented degree the policy of the Provisional Government. All past offences were forgotten. There was no cry for vengeance. No Royalist fell a victim to private or public resentment. Nor could anything exceed the solicitude of the Provisional Government towards the Royal family. Agents were dispatched to the Havre with special directions to protect, if needed, the fallen monarch. The Duchess of Montpensier, who had unnecessarily taken refuge at Mr. Lasteyrie's, crossed France in perfect safety. The Duke of Nemours remained two days in Paris without molestation, for any kind. A false rumour having become current that the Duchess of Orleans had been arrested at Mantes, orders were given that the Princess should be immediately released. Not only were the most bitter enemies of the Republic left unharmed, but they were actually allowed by the Provisional Government to rail at and calumniate the very men who made it a point to shield them.

As to the decree of the 26th May, condemning the Prince of Orleans to perpetual banishment, it is worth noticing that many of those who voted for it had belonged to the Orleanist party, whereas many voted against it who were Republicans. One of the latter was myself. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Sept. 10. Louis Blanc.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

It will be at least satisfactory to a good many anxious parents to know that the case of injury from vaccination, to which we called attention on Monday, (18th Sept.) has received the attention of the Medical Officers of the Privy Council. But the letter from them which was read at Bow-street on Wednesday does not entirely remove the difficulty the case suggests. It is proved that no disease was communicated to the child by vaccination, but it was also proved that it was vaccination which brought out the sores with which the child was covered. The fault was not in the vaccination itself, nor in the mode of its performance, but solely in the time at which the operation was performed. The child was not in a fit state to be vaccinated, hence the bad result of the process. But whose fault is it that the unfit state of the child was not ascertained? The mother was reluctant to have it vaccinated; she took it to the public vaccinator under the compulsion of the law; his assistant saw the child and vaccinated it; and now the medical officers of Government tell the mother that the child was not in a fit state to undergo the operation. The mother and all the mothers who are protesting against vaccination, may surely reply to this, that the law which compels vaccination ought, at least, to provide that it should be done with due care. There is not due care when a child taken to be vaccinated, under threat of a fine, is not in a fit state to receive the virus. It is not the parent—it is the doctor who must judge of that subject; and if public vaccination is to succeed at all, it must be administered by men who can and will take all the precautions the process requires. Vaccination is one of the most valuable prophylactics ever discovered; it is being so carelessly administered as to blind the people to its value and raise up strong opposition to it; and a more careful, discriminating, and guaranteed administration is the thing the public welfare just now most emphatically requires.—*Daily News.*

FOREIGN STORIES OF ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMEN.

The continental papers delight to record the feats of eccentric Englishmen. We are supposed to be a nation of oddities, and ready for any nonsense. Some time ago we heard of an Englishman who made it a bet that he would walk all the way to India, and who asked some Consul on the shores of the Black Sea for instructions as to the best road to take. A few days afterwards the Consul was beset by another Englishman bent on the same errand, and eager for similar information. This was the man who took the first traveller's wager, and who was now in the track of his adversary to see that he strictly fulfilled the terms of his engagement. Now, we have the story of an "original Englishman," who has just traversed the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt on his road to Egypt to witness the inauguration of the Suez Canal. He had made a bet that he would go from England to Egypt in his yacht without touching earth. He accordingly sailed across the Channel and up the Rhine to Mayence. Here he meant to turn up the Maine till he reached the Maine and Danube Canal; but the water of the river was not deep enough for the enormous craft. Nothing daunted, however, our compatriot is said to have caused three waggons to be lashed together, and his yacht to be placed on the top of them, taking care the while never to leave the deck so as to avoid touching land. In this manner the Maine and Rhine Railway transported yacht and traveller to the town of Bamberg, much to the stupefaction of the peasants. At Bamberg the yacht was launched into the canal which will bear it to the Danube; thence it will proceed to the Black Sea, to the Sea of Marmora, to the Archipelago, to the Mediterranean, to Suez, and, let us hope, through the Canal to the Red Sea. The story is more likely to be true than that of the two Englishmen walking one in the footsteps of the other all the way to India; but true or not, our continental friends think it ought to be true. The wife and the wager are supposed to be very characteristic of Englishmen. As Frenchmen bring all disputes to the test of a duel, Englishmen, it is perfectly well known, reduce all disputes to the test of a wager. Every foreigner is certain that every Englishman is ready for a bet. There is nothing he will not bet about. The poet speaks of a wretch who would botanise upon his mother's grave. Foreigners have an idea that every Englishman would bet upon the number of nails in his mother's coffin.—*Daily News.*

An American paper says that Father Time has laid aside his scythe and mounted a moving machine.

A striking illustration of the saying that the pith of a lady's letter is in the postscript, was that of a young lady who, having gone out to India, and writing home to her friends, concluded with the following words:—"P. S. You will see by my signature that I am married."

A Traveller says that if he were asked to describe the first sensation of a camel ride, he would say—"Take a music stool, and having wound it up as high as it will go, put it in a cart without springs, get on the top, and neck drive the cart transversely across a ploughed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you will experience the first time you mount a camel."

It is told of the Hon. H. Erskine that, being invited to dine with the Incorporation of Tailors in Edinburgh, and his health being given from the chair with many recognitions of the value of the services which, as a lawyer, he had rendered the corporation, he ventured on a joke, to which, though not very courteous, he could not resist giving utterance. Observing that the number of members present was exactly eighteen, he ended his reply —"And now, gentlemen, allow me to conclude by proposing both your healths."

Irish Wit.—On returning to his family, after an absence of some weeks, Captain Johnson had been driven from Kingstown to Dublin by a caruan, who, looking discontentedly at the fare paid him, said, 'Shure your honour will give a trifle more than this?'—'Not a rap,' said the captain. 'Bad luck to me, but you would,' persisted Paddy, 'if you knew all, then'—'What do you mean?' asked Johnson, anxiously. 'Faix, dat's telling, any way; and is is only for my fare I'm to tell my news?'—'Well, well,' said the captain 'here's another shilling Now, what has happened?'—'Sorra the harm at all,' replied Pat; 'only I thought you'd not begrudge a little extra sum at to know that I drav ye the last three miles without a hutch-pin.'

THE FRENCH VINTAGE.

There are not a few who will rejoice to know that the French vintage of this year promises an abundant crop. The dryness of the season was especially favourable, and the price of spirits has in consequence fallen. Yet the heat and dryness seem to have been prolonged to excess in the South of France. According to several reports the grapes in this part have not all attained their due development. On the other hand, some of these most southerly departments, such as Herault, have not been visited by the disastrous plague which has caused much destruction in the Burgundian districts. In the lower country a few plants dried up after bearing their fruit, and this it was which excited the false though natural suspicion that the dreaded worm was travelling southwards. From the vines situated in higher districts of the South the reports are more favourable. Thus on the table land of Valonciere, the new vines which have been planted to reinforce the old and renowned Frontignac grape are vigorous, and full of promise. On the whole, therefore, the season has been most favourable, notwithstanding that the low countries of the South have suffered to some extent from the heat and dryness which have been elsewhere advantageous. To increase the good prospects of the South, a new railway line will soon open up a vintage-ground in Languedoc, which will, by the character of its vines, become a smaller Burgundy. The territory of Plaissan will thus be thrown open to the general market, and become known, not only as now to the merchant and the speculator, but also to the public at large, always anxious for cheap and true wine.—*Daily News*, Sept. 14.

A BAD PROSPECT FOR THE MORMONS.

The world has lately received an interesting piece of intelligence. Mr. Brigham Young, or Brigham Jeune as some of our French contemporaries call him, expects a revelation, which he thinks it not improbable may abolish polygamy among the Saints. The signs of the approaching apocalypse appear not in the heavens, but in the earth. Bigamy and, *a fortiori*, the multiplied forms of it which Mr. Brigham Young has recommended by precept and example, are contrary to the law of the United States; and since the Pacific Railway was completed the Governor of Utah Territory will find it comparatively easy to send troops and supplies to Utah to enforce the statue. A revelation at this juncture would, therefore, be very convenient. It might prevent a collision, and be a true peacemaker. Again, the Saints are in want of money to build a railroad, "and assistance from the Government in landgrants and bonds cannot be asked for "unless obedience be promised to the laws." These things taken as of material guarantees of a new monogamic revelation, which is not likely to be retarded by the fact that a one-wife party has started up under the leadership of David Smith, the son of the founder and proto-martyr of Mormonism. Mr. Brigham Young can have no personal interest in the matter. He is already married nearly as much as he can be, being indeed, as poor Artemus Ward had it, probably the most married man in the world. He has been "sealed" as often as a couple of trust or partnership deeds. Monsieur Coqlicot Gobby was startled by the matrimonial prospect which his studies in palmistry revealed to him. "Go to, here's a simple line of life. Here's a small trifle of wives. Alas, fifteen wives is nothing: eleven widows and nine maids is a simple coming in for one man." A dozen years ago Mr. Brigham Young had threescore wives and ten; now, by reason of strength, he may perhaps have fourscore. In a celebrated declaration he vindicated his rights on sound biblical and patriarchal principles to take a thousand. Assuming that the monogamic revelation which he led Vice-President Colfax to expect might be coming is not retrospective in its operation—and Mr. Brigham Young may be trusted, according as he wishes or not for an easy matter, of wholesale divorce to take care of that—we do not see why he should object to be its organ and promulgator. It would be a piece of tactics worthy of a great Conservative leader to adopt the Democratic form of the Young Mormon party, and to make it his own. A change, from whatever motive and by whatever instrumentality introduced, which should put the materially great and flourishing community of Utah in harmony, on a cardinal point, with the civilization at the outposts of which they stand, would untie a complicated knot which else might require cutting by the sword.—*Daily News.*

BROTHER BOWELL.

A great celebrity is among us, although, but for the Orangemen of Belfast, we might have remained in ignorance of the fact. We need hardly say we allude to Brother Bowell. If there breathes any man with a soul so dead as not to know who Brother Bowell is, let him read the account given of Bowell's services by Mr. W. Johnston, M.P. for Belfast, at the great Orange demonstration held in that city in honour of that eminent man. When the Prince of Wales was in Canada hosts of Orangemen were present to meet him at Belleville, but his Royal Highness's responsible advisers declined to allow the Prince to land unless the Orange flag should be furled. The Orangemen, foremost among whom was Brother Bowell, refused to lower their flag and the Prince was obliged to forego his intention of landing; but for Bowell the Prince would actually have landed. We wonder then, that the Orangemen of Belfast assembled to do him honour, and to present an address to him, from which and the brother's reply it is evident that he is a hero of no ordinary stamp. We learn from the address that "threats and wiles fail to move" Bowell. Bowell's motto is, "No surrender." Bowell "headed the Orange hosts at Belleville;" since that glorious day Bowell "has headed other hosts;" Bowell "has been ready to guard his land as he stood by his flag;" Bowell "seeks equality but does not seek ascendancy;" it is hoped that Heaven "will bless" Bowell and that ultimately he may wear "the crown of glory that fadeth not away." Bowell's reply shows us that what pleases him most is to "walk in procession." He has helped to get the Act against processions repealed in Canada, and hopes to see it repealed here. Pending such repeal, would there be any harm in allowing Brother Bowell to walk "in procession" just once round Hyde Park—no drums, no music, only Bowell with a flag? It could do no harm, it might do some good, and it would be a great treat to every body as to Brother Bowell himself.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FOR SALE.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—A large Batch of first rate AUSTRALIANS, per ship Douglas, just landed, now arranged for an inspection.

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